

The undersigned, representing the Union Convention which assembled in this city on the 5th of September last, call upon all loyal citizens who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, to again meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention to be held in this city, on Thursday, the 21st day of August next, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

Judge of the Supreme Court.  
Secretary of State.  
Attorney General.  
School Commissioner.  
One member of the Board of Public Works.

The Convention will be composed of the same number of delegates as constituted the Convention of last year, and apportioned in like manner among the several counties as follows:

[Here follows a list of the counties, with the number of delegates each is entitled to. Fairfield is entitled to six delegates.]

We recommend that the delegates to be chosen by convention in the several counties, to be held on Saturday, the 16th day of August.

The Convention will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M.—the place of meeting will be hereafter designated.

GEORGE M. PARSONS, Chairman.  
B. F. MARTIN, Secretary.  
Union Executive Committee.  
COLUMBUS, June 24, 1862.

A great battle was fought on Saturday last near Culpepper Court House, between the forces of Jackson and Banks, resulting in a heavy loss on both sides. We publish on our second page a full report.

Nine Months men.  
We just learn from high authority that in no case will volunteers be received for a less period than three years or during the war. Young men who are holding back with the hope that the time of service will be shortened, may at once be undeceived. If they would not be drafted they must volunteer at once.

Hon. Cary A. Trimble.—We place at our mast head the name of the Hon. Cary A. Trimble, our gallant candidate for Congress. He is a most worthy and able man—a fit representative of the times and the people. Let him be warmly supported by all war men.

Wm. E. Fisk.—You have succeeded in securing the nomination to Congress. Personally we wish you happiness—but politically, defeat—discomfiture—shame. We know that you are ambitious—have labored for many years to accomplish that which you deem certain—but unless you cast off the influences that surround you—unless you boldly and unequivocally avow yourself for the war—your ambition will be mortified—your labors of many years thwarted. Your speech at Circleville is a bad beginning—modify that fellow, William, or you are gone. The "suspension of specie payment," the "legal tender clause of the Treasury note bill" usurpations and niggardly may do talk of in the future, but they are not the things for these times, and this people, as you will learn to your great sorrow. The issue now is war. This is what the people want to hear, and this is what they will hear; and if you are a wise man, or a loyal man, you will take the bull by the horns—you will walk square up to the rack and talk to the people about that in which they have so deep an interest. No dodging—no equivocation, but march right up and proclaim yourself for or against the war. No man should be elected to Congress—and no man will be elected who will not cheerfully and earnestly support the war policy of the administration. Remember T. M. Conwin's doom, Brother Fisk, and take heed in time.

The Fairfield Democracy will stand by the nominee though he was not the first, second or last choice.—O. Eagle.

Certainly, stand by a party nominee whether he have a principle in common with you or not—such a course brings in the rocks and gives you \$2,500 worth of county printing—at the same time make war on an administration not elected by your party, if by doing so you commit treason, involve the government in ruin and destroy the hopes of the people forever. What is government to party? What is liberty to the spoils of office? Let everything go to the devil rather than divide your chance for gut fat with honest men.

If Fisk is not the first, second or last choice, pray, what choice can he be? Perhaps the choice of necessity.

The Democrats of the 12th Congressional District embracing the Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Perry, met at Circleville on last Tuesday for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate.—[Ohio Eagle.]

Well they did put one in nomination—how do you like him? They turned yourself and friends out in the cold where you will freeze stiffer than a stake before they will restore you to fellowship—with what consolation does the thought strike you that Ohio was defeated, solely, because he held views in common with yourself.

## The Great Battle of Cedar Run.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

THE BATTLE OF CULPEPPER—OHIOANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following field officers of Ohio regiments were wounded in Saturday's engagement beyond Culpepper Court House: Col. Creighton of the Seventh in the arm; Major Crane of the Seventh in the foot; Colonel Canby of the Sixty-sixth, slightly; Major of the Sixty-sixth shot through the breast.

Four Ohio Regiments were engaged—the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth, all in Geary's brigade, Augur's division of Banks' corps. The Twenty-seventh Indiana was in the fight also, in Banks' corps. Also the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.

The corps commander, the division commander and the brigade commander of the Ohio troops were all wounded. The amount of the fighting up to Sunday is: On Friday our picked were driven in by the enemy; then followed a skirmish in which each side was successful. On Saturday Banks' corps was left to sustain the brunt of the battle almost alone. McDowell not having got up in time to participate. Banks' small corps thus left to contend against the whole force of Jackson, Longstreet and Ewell, estimated variously at from forty to eighty thousand, after continuing the fight several hours, was forced to fall back, and retired some two miles, where it was met by Sigel's advancing corps. It then turned and held its ground. This closed Saturday's fight. The loss on our side is said to be about fifteen hundred.

The loss of officers is disproportionately large. One regiment in Banks' command had six Captains killed. It is understood that the fighting on Sunday was mainly confined to skirmishing and feeling the enemy. Our forces are being rapidly reformed.

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gas. has just arrived from the battle-field, with full particulars of Pope's engagement, up to Sunday night. I condense his account as much as possible, for telegraphic transmission.

### BATTLE FIELD.

NEAR CEDAR RUN, August 10.

On Friday last, an unexpected movement was made by the combined forces of Jackson, Longstreet and Ewell, upon our advanced position along the Rapidan. The evident intention of the different sections of our army at Fredericksburg, Culpepper and Madison was to move forward upon the five turpikes with men from each of those places, and concentrate at Orange Court House. From this point the united forces of the grand army of Virginia were to advance upon Gordonsville, which is nine miles distant therefrom.

Jackson foresaw the intention and determined to prevent it. This he did by a sudden and unexpected movement across the Rapidan upon our center column before we had time to move our force, as it had been anticipated we should, which was his purpose, to fight, as he has always managed to do, in detached portions. It was necessary for him to divide us with the supposition that he was advancing in overwhelming number upon us at all points and from all directions. This he also succeeded in doing to a considerable degree, but as soon as he had produced the impression upon the separated columns that he was about to attack them all he rapidly concentrated his whole available force, which he had brought to bear upon our center. All day on Friday he was threatening the forces at Madison, on the Thoroughfare Mountain at Culpepper, and at the same time pretended to be sending out upon the flank of each of these positions a force for the purpose of surrounding and capturing them. By this means each force believing its communication with Culpepper, to be cut off, was prevented from forming a main column, and retreated to Woodville, and were unable to throw their weight into the scales on the following Saturday. The signal station on Thoroughfare being threatened, a force was drawn off from Culpepper to strengthen it.

A detachment having been thrown out by Jackson to a point between Culpepper and Fredericksburg, it was thought dangerous to advance too far toward the Rapidan for fear of being outflanked, and so the detachments of the Army of Virginia were kept apart. This gave Jackson an opportunity to choose his own point of attack.

Accordingly, on Friday afternoon, he commenced a rapid union of his scattered forces, and on Saturday threw them against that part of the corps of Gen. Banks which had been thrown forward to a point midway between Culpepper Court House and the Rapidan. Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade had been holding a bridge at Ruff's Ford, and was of course easily driven in upon the advance of the enemy in force, not, however, without having given them evidence of his bravery in capturing quite a number of their officers and privates. Gen. Crawford's brigade was ordered out to support Bayard, whom he met retreating from the enemy in the vicinity of Cedar Run. This was on Friday afternoon. These two brigades, with the aid of three batteries of artillery kept back the enemy, who probably, not having yet gathered in their forces, had no desire to push them farther at that time, as they were then admirably situated for the operation of their artillery, when they should get ready their forces for an attack. From all parts the detachments from the enemy came pouring back and they had carefully refrained from going so far that this could not be easily effected. Gen. Banks' remaining corps was next morning pushed rapidly to the front under orders from Gen. Pope to fight the enemy and attack him. Our scattered army was incapable of concentrating a number equal to the work of conquering and repulsing the masses which Jackson had brought together upon the admirable position he had chosen south of Cedar Run, and the enemy had placed their guns upon a large number of excellent positions, which were estimated by the experienced to number six batteries. Their infantry was entirely concealed by convenient stretches of wood. They were repulsed by several prisoners to have been twenty-five thousand fighting men. Our own artillery exceeded theirs in the number and value of the guns; yet much difficulty was experienced by Captain Best, chief of the artillery, in finding for it suitable positions.

Ten battalions were in his command, while only thirty guns could be placed in position. Our infantry was in two divisions, Gen. Williams on the right, and Gen. Augur on the left of Williams' division. Crawford's brigade was on the right to Gordon, upon the left of Geary's. Princes and Green were the Generals commanding the brigade of General Augur's division. The morning was occupied in arranging the forces and the plan of battle, neither party showing an inclination to hasten the commencement of hostilities. At two and a half o'clock the cannonading was commenced and continued with increased rapidity and severity for an hour and a half. Captain Best, a regular U. S. army officer, served with the greatest skill his fine Napoleons, and was constantly at different points of the field, superintending the management of his guns. One of his best smooth bores was lost, and its sections, though not captured, were abandoned on account of the breaking of the carriages.

Having kept up a most rapid and constant fire for an hour and a half without having discovered the precise position of the enemy, General Banks gave orders to Crawford to advance upon the enemy and ascertain his force and position, and disposition to be drawn into action. The division emerged from its shelter into the open field, and the column moved steadily toward the wood, in which they were hiding as they drew near and came within convenient range, fired in volleys and then in file the enemy poured into them such torrents of slugs and buckshot as might have made a veteran flinch. Yet they hesitated not, even when their officers were falling around them, and their Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors all but three had fallen, or been carried from the field. Banks was constantly active, moving to every part of the field, and those who were in "constant communication with him saw how wonderfully he preserved in his memory the minutest details of the fight. No man could in any circumstances have shown more calmness or self-possession.

There were two thousand in the brigade who made their advance, and the next morning there were not left more than five hundred who could be gathered for duty. Gen. Gordon's brigade had been ordered to their support, but were a long time of the greatest peril and danger to a certain position. They came up well, but the severity of the fire was to much for their persistence, and they faltered, broke and ran back. Gen. Crawford himself with musket in hand, brought them to follow him, and go up again to the support of their comrades so vastly outnumbered.

They again marched up, but only to be again driven back by an irresistible volley of the rebel missiles. Crawford's brigade is the one which in the last battle of Williams' was to rout ten regiments of rebels. It was then commanded by Colonel Donnelly of the 23rd New York, who was on this occasion solely leading his regiment when he fell wounded mortally. The brigade retired from the woods out of which they had driven the enemy, but fell back no further than the ground they had occupied during the day. Many of the men had straggled away after the fight, and as I rode among them and inquired "What regiment is this?" it was universally answered that it was no particular regiment. Many lay down upon the ground to sleep wherever they happened to be, and many moved wearily and slowly to the rear. They had fought bravely, but through the smallness of their numbers had been compelled to retire without the attainment of what they had fought for and the whole command seemed overwhelmed with weariness and depression. After they laid down to sleep the enemy continued to throw shells, and kept up their fire well.

### EVENTS OF SUNDAY.

The sun had hardly risen on morning, before cannonading commenced again from our guns, but they were not so powerful as by the enemy. General Sigel arrived too late in the evening to be of service, and in the morning was placed in front. A company of skirmishers was thrown out, but the exact position of the enemy was not obtainable. His lines had evidently changed, but how was not known. A flank movement was apprehended during the most of the day. Reports of the immense forces flanking us created this impression. The uncertainty was so great that the entire baggage train of the army was packed, and the horses were harnessed. Gen. Pope had everything in readiness for the removal of his headquarters. This last encounter with Jackson must be added to his list of battles, in none of which he has been outgeneraled. It is easy to believe that our combined strength would have given him a most disastrous defeat. We held the field at night which we had occupied during the day, and Jackson was unwilling either to pursue or renew the battle which was offered upon the Sabbath following. He could not claim a victory. We could not acknowledge a defeat.

### LATER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from General Pope states that the rebels have retreated, and his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan.

### Important From Pope's Command.

CULPEPPER, Va., Aug. 8.—Gen'l Pope and staff have arrived, and are located at the house of Mr. Walla, k, editor of the Washington Star. Gen. Buford's cavalry were at Madison on the 6th. He reports all quiet. The enemy had reported there that Jackson had moved to Liberty Mills on the Rapidan west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 30,000 men. Everything indicates readiness for action. The citizens are desponding. No orders have yet reached the Provost Marshal to administer the oath of allegiance to citizens. The cars arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Alexandria. The telegraph will be completed today.

### Indiana Enlistments The Draft.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 10.—Governor Morton has officially announced that all volunteers for three years or the war will be received up to the morning of the 16th of this month, and after that date no volunteers will be received, or bounties paid. The preparations for the enrollment of the militia, and drafting to fill the recent order for 300,000 are going on rapidly and will be completed by the 16th inst. Instructions as to the conducting the draft have been received from the War Department.

## Highly Important Orders.

All Runaways from Drafting to be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 8.

An order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices.

1st. By direction of the President of the United States. It is hereby ordered, until further orders, that no citizen liable to be drafted into the military, shall be allowed to go into a foreign country, and all Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States, on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect, and they are hereby authorized to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major Turner, Judge Advocate at Washington City, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

2d. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his country or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such depot, and also five dollars as a reward to the officer who made the arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

3d. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

His (Fink's) senatorial course in the Ohio Legislature we fully endorse.—[Ohio Eagle.]

Why?—Because of his persistency in fault finding—because he opposed every measure introduced into the Senate calculated to weaken rebellion or strengthen the Government. Such a course you would be expected to endorse. While at the same time, men who know you, and understand the sentiments that prompt your action, would expect you to serve him as you did the patriotic Ramey—strike his name from the ticket and denounce him as an abolitionist the moment he uttered a sentiment favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war to suppress rebellion.

Who will suffer from Foul Humors, Sores, or Discharges of the Skin, when such certain remedies as McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, and McLean's Volcanic Oil Lintiment can be so easily obtained. The Cordial will purify the blood thoroughly, and the Lintiment will cure any sore. See the advertisement.

Details of the Assassination of Gen. McClellan—Retained by His Indignant Soldiers—Guerrilla Operations in Tennessee, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, August 7.

The remains of Gen. Robert McClellan arrived by the Murfreesboro' train, and are lying at the St. Cloud Hotel. He was murdered near Selma, Ala. He was sick, and was riding in an ambulance in advance of his Brigade, with a small escort. He inquired at a house for a good place to camp. The inmates gave directions which he followed, and was surrounded by a guerrilla band, one of whom reached a pistol into the ambulance and shot him in the side. The guerrillas then captured several of his escort, and escaped. Those of the escort who were not taken, gave the alarm to the brigade as soon as possible, which came up and burned the house. The inmates had fled. It is reported that some persons were hung in the neighborhood by our soldiers. The guerrillas fired on a train going South on the Decatur road to-day between Spring Hill and Columbia, and wounded several persons. It is supposed there were two or three hundred guerrillas. They had placed cross ties on the rails, but the engineer ran on pushing the obstructions off.

Another Guerrilla Defeat in Missouri. HUNTER, Missouri, August 10.—Col. McNeil again overtook Porter's guerrillas yesterday at Stockton, in the western part of Macon county, and after a sharp fight routed them, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

HUNTER, Missouri, August 11.—Additional particulars of the fight between Col. McNeil's command and Porter's guerrillas at Kirkull some days since, have been received here. One hundred and twenty-eight dead rebels were found on the field and buried. Their entire loss could not have been less than three hundred.

It is estimated on reliable authority that fully two thousand of Porter's gang have deserted him, and are scattered. Several hundred of them being prisoners. The balance of his force, which was originally three thousand, are rapidly retreating, pursued by Col. McNeil's troops in four columns. The Federal loss was eight killed, and twenty-five wounded.

### From Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—The Nashville Union says Governor Johnson was authorized by the Secretary of War to release loyal Tennessee prisoners in the North, and to exchange others for loyal Tennesseeans imprisoned in the South.

Ex-Governor Campbell was appointed Commissioner. He goes North to-day. Bragg is in command of 30,000 troops at Battle Creek.

## FROM COLUMBUS.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Drafting to go into Effect After Saturday—Surplus Regiments of Three Years' Men, But no Nine Months' Volunteers Received.—The Cincinnati Irish Regiment, &c.

COLUMBUS, August 11.

The business pressure in the Executive Department has been greater to-day than at any previous time since the first call for more men was made. Delegations from all parts of the State kept the office crowded from morning till late at night. Every one was willing to pledge himself that no drafting in his vicinity would be necessary. Authorities to raise additional companies were issued in large numbers. The companies must all be full by Saturday morning. Until that time, all full companies will be received and assigned to regiments. After then drafting will take place. No nine nor twelve months' volunteers will be received.—There is no authority for their acceptance. All must go in for three years, or the war, except the drafted men. Though the details relative to drafting have reached the Governor, they will not at present be promulgated. It will be heaviest on those counties that have furnished fewest men in proportion to the population. The assessors' returns are commencing to come in fast. It is understood that the time for recruiting for the old regiments will be extended as thus far but little has been done toward it. A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed here to-day. Large numbers came from the country and enlisted. The Forty-fifth has 1,200 men.

The Irish delegation from your city was successful in obtaining authority to raise an Irish regiment. It will be the 109th, and must be full by the 16th inst. The officers are: Colonel, John O'Dowd; Lieut.-Col., James Reynolds; Major, James A. Crawford, all of Cincinnati. Three new batteries are now full. The Quartermaster General has made a requisition for guns and caissons.

A. H. Swenson of Cochocton, is appointed Surgeon of the 19th.

The difficulties relative to clothing for the new troops will be overcome in a few days. Most of the recruits will go into camp to-morrow.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The American Question in France—Comments of the London Press.

CAPE TOWN, August 8.—The following is a duplicate of the news, per City of Baltimore, which sailed on the 30th, but the Jura anticipated her arrival.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes the American question occupies the most serious attention of Napoleon, and that a council of ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter was laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement be of effect, in view of the "possible rejection of the present Congress. He says: "I do not intend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect—whether France will take the lead, with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow her, or whether both will at the same time—I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action." He intimates that Lincoln and some of his advisors would not object to some gentle pressure.

The Times, editorially, continues to point out the Federal prospects as most gloomy, but the Daily News combats such views, and speaks of Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the London journals allude to the financial crisis in America, and repeat their strictures upon the false financial policy of the Government. Even the Star charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy.

The Times figures that if the position had been reversed, the Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England has done, but would have broken it under a plea of self preservation.

Some of the journals attack Archbishop Hughes for certain revolutionary remarks which he made in a speech in the Dublin Parliament House.

Italy.—Garibaldi, in course of his speech at Marsala, several times made use of the phrase, "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death." He spoke in violent terms of Napoleon, and said, "We had given him Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one price ready for Rome, another for Naples, and so on. I know it." At the Banquet at Palermo, in honor of Marquis Pallancini, Garibaldi proposed a toast, concluding with the words, "Rome or death; but at Rome with Victor Emmanuel at our head."

### From Burnside and McClellan's Commands.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Burnside is in camp at Fredericksburg, ready for a movement.

The Times' letter of the 6th from Pope's army reports McDowell's command at Culpepper, and Banks at Woodville.

Banks will probably be beyond Culpepper by the 7th.

A dispatch from Woodville on the 7th reports Sigel's corps moving from there.

There were rumors in Washington yesterday of heavy fighting at Gordonsville. They are not fully confirmed, though not improbable.

## Letter from the 82d Regiment.

HARRISON LANDING, Va., Aug. 2d, 1862.

EDS. GAZETTE.—Sir: The health of the soldiers of the Peninsula is improving, although there appears to be plenty of sickness yet in camp. We have lost one more of our number since we landed here. Jacob Keefover, a private of my company died on the 24th July, after a few days illness—(disease, fever.) He was a soldier in every respect, and could be relied on at all times. He died defending the liberties of his country, and although his body rests in slumber in a neat grave on the banks of the James River, we trust his spirit rests in a land where traitors are not. I received information that Lieut. John M. Davis, also of my Co. died in the Hospital at Manassas Junction, on the 2d of July, and his remains were conveyed home to his friends and buried with the honors of war. Lut was much beloved by all. He was a true patriot, and a noble soldier as well as officer. We mourn his loss. He sacrificed his life for his country, and we trust he has gone to reap his reward in heaven. Second Lieutenant Kissel has been sick at the hospital at this place for some time, but is slowly recovering—which leaves me alone in command of the company. The troops are in good spirit, and hail with joy the orders of Gen. Pope, and long for more of the same kind. How often have we been mortified after marching side by side with our noble boys in the valley, when arriving in camp weary and sore, we were called upon to furnish guards for some traitors house to guard what? To guard the very property that was once well guarded by the laws of the United States until such traitors as himself undertook to destroy and lay in the dust forever. I am not willing to furnish devil's protection. When it comes to that, we might as well go into their ranks and help them at once; it is all the same.—But we trust that day is past never to return to our army. A man that upholds the laws of his country will stand by in the hour of peril. We are happy to learn that while we are defending the cause of our country and have protected Ohio since the war broke out, there are men that have enjoyed that protection, and have been allowed to spew out their treason. A traitor at home can do more harm than one in the field against us.

We do not wish to see our native State fall behind in raising her quota of troops, but think a draft would be very beneficial, as it would bring out many that have been talking of this war as a Lincoln war; that they might learn by experience the true cause of this war, as they will not learn in any other way. Further, it would not only unite the North, but would leave many loyal citizens in place of those who have never distinguished themselves by doing much for the cause of their country. By drafting all would have an interest in the prosecution of this war, and we would have less trouble with weak soldiers finding their way into the army. If a drafted soldier had any disease whatever he would not fall to tell it.

The great cry is about the taking of Richmond. Some Northern politicians say it will not be taken at all. I have to say, have a little patience, and when it is taken it will be done with ease. A great many charge the army with inactivity, but if they would come and carry a musket a few months, they would find it active enough for them.

Capt. B. A. THOMAS, Co. D, 82d Reg. V. O. I.

### More About Affairs at Richmond—Refugees Bound for Europe.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Commercial Advertiser learns from a gentleman who left Richmond on the 1st, that a fearful pestilence is raging there, and that hundreds are dying daily. The rebel army, which numbers 200,000, is in a fearful state of destitution. The general headquarters and a large portion of the army are moved to the south side of the river. Although the army is so large the leaders find it impossible to bring more than 100,000 into the field at one time.

The Saxonia has 457 passengers, and the Zeia 578. Some of them will be delayed; but the Department consented to allow all to go who procured tickets before the order was promulgated. The Zeia takes \$170,000 in specie.

### Sharp Fight at Cumberland Gap.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, says: DeCourcy's brigade and the Fourteenth Kentucky, on the 6th and 6th insts, had several engagements with Stevenson's division in force. The rebels outnumbered us four to one. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lieut. Gordon of the Eleventh Tennessee taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed and wounded, and fifty taken prisoners.

Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but they succeeded in cutting their way out. We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

John Morgan left Knoxville on the 22d inst, with 2,000 cavalry. He is en route to Kingston. Kentucky is to be invaded.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Reports, not confirmed at Headquarters, indicate guerrilla raids upon Calhoun and Rumsey counties, on Green River, creating considerable excitement on the Indian border.

The steamer Yenang, hence from Cumberland river with sutlers' stores, sunk at Souffletown on Sunday.

### Fugitives Arrested.

CHICAGO, August 9.—In pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, thirteen persons were arrested here last night by Police Superintendent Bradley. They were bound for Detroit, evidently intending to escape to Canada to avoid the draft. They were sent to jail.

Victims of Rheumatism read this: CLEARPORT, Fairfield co., June 4, 1867. DR. C. W. RICHMOND, No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became severely afflicted with Rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I sent you this to be published. If you think proper, that others similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience. SILAS SPRINGER. See advertisement.

### AGENCY FOR THE COLLECTION OF MILITARY CLAIMS.

BACK PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PENSIONS, &c., &c., FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

BINCKLEY & CLARKE.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Esq., Washington City, R. M. CLARKE, Esq., Lancaster, Ohio. Have established an office in Lancaster for the special accommodation of the people of Fairfield County, Ohio, in the collection of military claims. Office—Tailor's Block, Main street, Lancaster, Ohio, December 19, 1861—20

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS PART OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY!

PLEASE take notice, that the GRIST MILL, one mile West of Lancaster, on the Pike, formerly called the Tailor's Mill, but now owned by Daniel Rhoads, has just been WELL REPAIRED.

and put in the best of order, by new Bolts and Cleaning Works, and in fact everything is in perfect order. It KETCHUM, that old miller in the mill is miller. He has now tried the new works long enough to know that they cannot be beaten in the State in giving a good quality and quantity of flour. He would say to all those who have had power flour at this mill heretofore, to come back and try it once more, for he feels confident that he can give them satisfaction every time. Come and try it again. S. KETCHUM. May 15, 1862—2nd

### LAKE ICE!

SNYDER & POWERS

HAVING filed the Old Shaffer & Little Ice House, at the foot of Main Street, with

### PURE LAKE ICE,

Offer for ONE CENT PER POUND, being the same price heretofore charged for the common Lake Ice. The citizens of Lancaster are invited to deliver at their residences daily, in quantities to suit. Per Ice Cream, Pic-Nic Parties, &c., can get it at 57 hours of the day.

Orders from a distance will be promptly filled, the ice packed in saw-dust, so as to insure its preservation.

Apply in person, or by letter, to either H. SNYDER or F. POWERS. Lancaster, Ohio, May 15, 1862.

### "LIVE AND LET LIVE"

FURNITURE ROOMS!

JESSE OUTCALT,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to supply all who want

### CABINET FURNITURE

With a good article at reasonable prices. His Parlor, Bed-room, Office and Kitchen Furniture is of the latest style, and manufactured and repaired in the best style of workmanship. He feels confident that he can sell more Furniture for the same money than has ever been bought in Lancaster before.

### Upholstering, Repairing and Finishing

Done on the shortest notice, and warranted to give good satisfaction. All orders in his line of business will be promptly filled, and he hopes, by punctual attention to business, and low prices for his work and wages, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The public are invited to give him a call.